

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy early, fair periods later. Temp: 41-58 (5-9). Temp: 50-60 (5-9).
LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp: 42-57 (5-9).
TOMORROW: Occasional rain. Yesterday's temp: 42-59 (5-9). CHANNEL: Shallow. ROME: Cloudy. Temp: 54-68 (5-9). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp: 52-63 (2-8). Yesterday's temp: 50-62 (1-8).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,675

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1972

Established 1887

POW Issue Is Stressed By Rogers Vietnam Pullout Tied to Release

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers, saying that South Vietnam has proven that it can provide for its own security, predicted tonight that U.S. ground forces "are going to be out of here for all practical purposes in 1972." In a television interview, he said the United States would continue economic and air support for South Vietnam, adding:

"We have made a commitment that we will withdraw our troops from Vietnam eventually but we are not going to withdraw our troops until we feel we have done everything we can to provide an opportunity for the other side to release the prisoners of war."

"In other words, we are going to insist that our troops remain there, at least to some degree, until we have made every possible effort to get the prisoners of war back."

"In the process we want South Vietnam to determine its own future."

Size of Forces Noted

Pointing out that South Vietnam has 1,000,000 men in its armed forces, Mr. Rogers said, "We think they have the capability of defending themselves as we withdraw.... We are committed to a maximum effort to achieve the release of prisoners of war."

Mr. Rogers thus underscored the statement of President Nixon in a television interview last Sunday tying the total withdrawal of U.S. forces to the release of prisoners by North Vietnam.

The White House later said that the President still considered South Vietnam's ability to determine its own future one of the two criteria for U.S. withdrawal. Mr. Rogers indicated that he felt South Vietnam was close to this point already.

Comment on India

Mr. Rogers made these other points:

• India—The United States has stopped foreign aid to India and is taking a hard look before renewing it. Mr. Rogers said that if another two or three weeks had been available before the India-Pakistan war, negotiations could have solved the Bangladesh question.

• Middle East—The United States is seeking to encourage Israel and the Arabs to resume negotiations under Ambassador Amar Jarring and to engage in discussions with the United States as a mediator, looking toward an opening of the Suez Canal. Washington will consider possibilities of a United Nations guarantee under a new system with a veto power so that the secretary-general could not change the rules.

• China—The mere fact of the Nixon visit to Peking "will be of tremendous importance to the world, and importance to our relations with Communist China."

U.S. Jet Attacks North Site; December Raids Ineffective

By Iver

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (NYT)—A U.S. jet bombed inside North Vietnam today, attacking an anti-aircraft site that threatened an American B-52 bombing run over the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the U.S. command said.

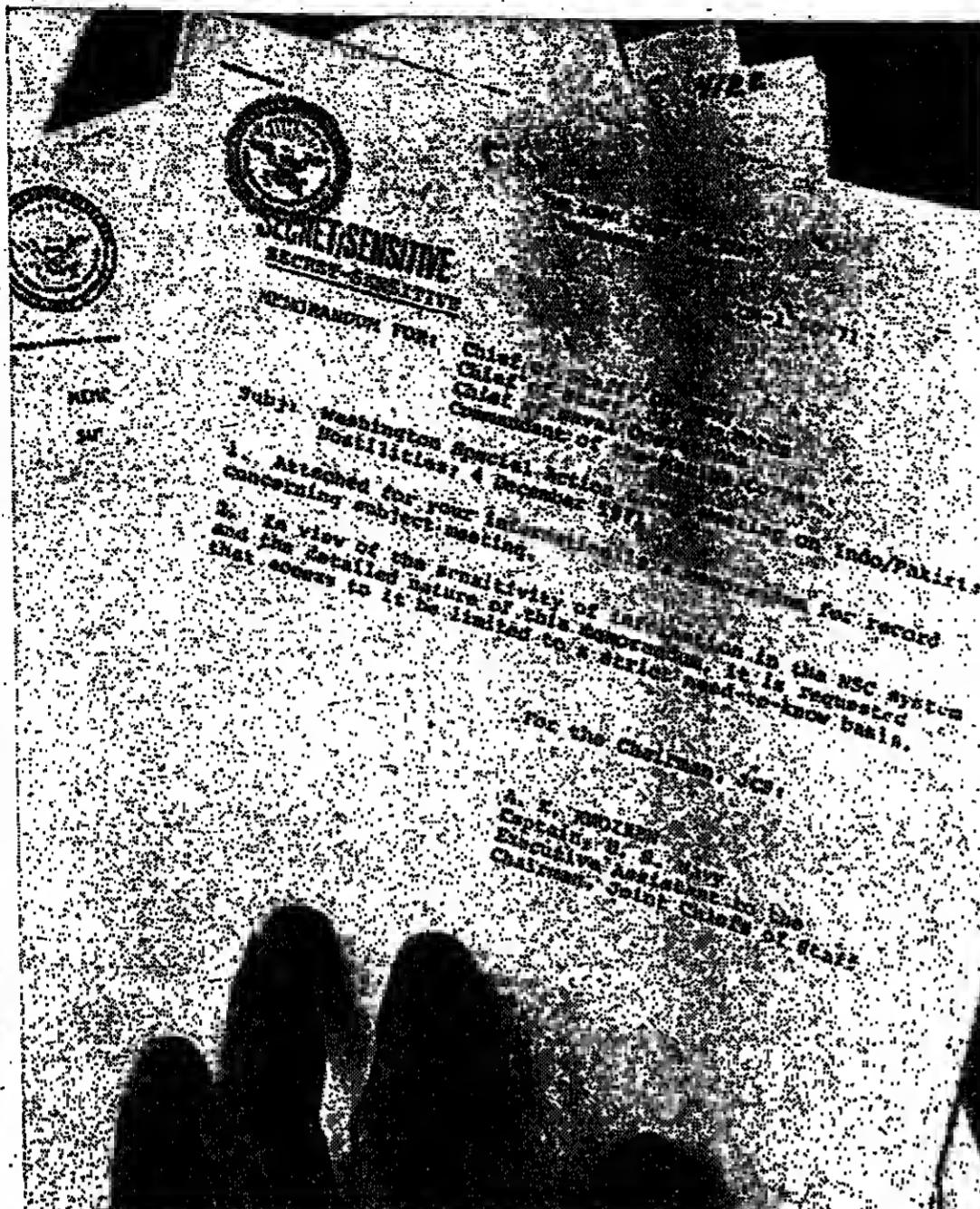
The "protective reaction" apparently destroyed the radar-controlled anti-aircraft artillery site, the command said. It was located 10 miles north of the Sengkai Pass, in the country's southern half.

This is the area that was hardest hit late last month in the five days of intensive raids against North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites, airfields and supply depots. The U.S. command reported after these raids that poor weather restricted the effectiveness of the bombing.

The activity of the anti-aircraft site that was bombed today appears to indicate that the North Vietnamese threat to U.S. bombers over the Laotian segment of the Ho Chi Minh Trail was not eliminated by the heavy bombing.

The raid was conducted by an Air Force F-105, the plane used only "hostile actions" by the anti-aircraft site, which is believed to mean that the site's radar guidance system had begun to track one of the several U.S. planes on the bombing mission.

The F-105 fired one missile at the site. No damage was caused to any of the U.S. planes during



Associated Press
THE PAPERS—Columnist Jack Anderson yesterday released the text of these documents which he said are secret government papers dealing with the Indo-Pakistani war.

\$5.5 Billion for Reusable Vehicle

U.S. Space Shuttle Gets Go-Ahead

From wire dispatches
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 5—President Nixon today authorized the development of a \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle vehicle to carry manned and unmanned civilian and military payloads between earth and orbiting space laboratories.

Mr. Nixon made the decision at a meeting at the Western White House with National Aeronautics and Space Administration director James Fletcher and his deputy, George M. Low.

The Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston has been designated the lead center with program management responsibility, overall engineering and systems integration and performance requirements for the shuttle.

The system is expected to take six years to develop. It should be operational by the end of this decade.

NASA has been pushing for this development as the program

of the Apollo moon missions will end this year.

The reusable shuttle will consist of a booster and an orbiter. It will take off like a rocket, fly in orbit like a spaceship and land like an airplane.

The new vehicle will be about the size of a DC-9 jet aircraft.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Russian Dissident Bukovsky Gets 7 Years for Agitation

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—Vladimir Bukovsky, 28, was today sentenced to seven years' detention followed by five years' exile on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation, friends of the dissident Russian intellectual reported here.

Of the seven years' detention, two will be in prison and the remainder in a corrective labor camp, the friends said.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, later confirmed the report of the sentence.

The sentence—the maximum permissible—was that demanded by the prosecutor at the one-day trial, Tass reported.

Unofficial sources said Mr. Bukovsky's lawyer, Vladimir Shlyshko, had asked that he be allowed to go free.

Mr. Bukovsky has suffered from a heart ailment ever since he was imprisoned in a Leningrad insane asylum in 1963. His friends declared shortly after his arrest that it was "unlikely he could survive the intolerable conditions" in Soviet prisons and labor camps for more than two or three years.

The sources said Mr. Bukovsky declared his regret that, in the time he had been at liberty "I did so little."

Tass, in a brief report issued for foreign consumption, said Mr. Bukovsky was accused of trying to persuade Soviet Army officers to transmit information abroad and of seeking to smuggle duplicating equipment into the country to reproduce subversive materials.

The young dissenter, who has already spent a total of six years in prison, labor camp and mental institutions, was arrested last March after having sent detailed documentation abroad to show that same political non-conformists were being held in psychiatric hospitals. The Soviet government newspaper, *Izvestia*, has denied such practice.

Although Tass described Mr. Bukovsky's trial as "public" and said it was attended by "newsmen," foreign correspondents were prevented by police from approaching the vicinity of the courthouse, in the southeast industrial borough of Lyublino.

In an unusual development, two

Western newsmen were interviewed by an anti-aircraft site, which is believed to mean that the site's radar guidance system had begun to track one of the several U.S. planes on the bombing mission.

The F-105 fired one missile at the site. No damage was caused to any of the U.S. planes during

the episode, the U.S. command said.

In 1971, U.S. warplanes conducted 108 "protective reactions" against North Vietnamese gun and missile sites. The five days of raids at the end of last year were considered a protective reaction attack by the U.S. command.

In a related development, the U.S. command disclosed today that North Vietnamese MiG jets have been observed by U.S. pilots along the northern Laotian border.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

King Baudouin Asks Eyskens To Form Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Outgoing Premier Gaston Eyskens agreed today, for the second time in two months, to try to form a new government, the Royal Palace announced.

King Baudouin received Mr. Eyskens tonight and asked him to form a cabinet. Mr. Eyskens accepted, the announcement said.

Mr. Eyskens' Social Christian-Socialist coalition resigned on Nov. 8 after the general elections in which the parties did not improve their majority in parliament. Mr. Eyskens was expected to resume his talks with heads of the coalition parties tomorrow, political sources said.

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By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP)—

The American syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, in a major challenge to the secrecy of American policy in the Indo-Pakistani war, has given The Washington Post the full texts of three secret documents describing meetings of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group.

The documents indicate that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, instructed government agencies to take a harder line with India in public statements and private actions during last month's war on the Indian subcontinent.

The release by Mr. Anderson came after Mr. Kissinger had claimed that Mr. Anderson, in stories based on the documents, had taken "out of context" remarks indicating that the administration was against India.

Mr. Anderson made the documents available to other members of the press today and invited Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to use them as the basis for an investigation of U.S. policy in South Asia.

The FBI is investigating the nature of the security leak, which put dozens of such documents in the columnist's hands. A similar investigation was under way by Defense Department security agents. Pentagon sources said that the scope of the investigation would be narrow because "very few people" have access to minutes of WSAG meetings.

Mr. Anderson, in an interview with The Washington Post, said that he also had copies of cables from the U.S. ambassadors to India and Pakistan, as well as numerous other documents bearing on American policy.

He displayed a briefcase with approximately 20 file folders, each containing some of the documents.

Mr. Anderson declined to name his sources but suggested that they held high positions within the Nixon administration.

"If the sources were identified," he said, "it would embarrass the administration more than it would me. It would make a very funny story."

Since the controversy last year over release of the Pentagon papers, a top-secret history of American policy in Vietnam, Mr. Anderson said that his sources had become more rather than less willing to make public classified material.

Many of the statements in the three documents made available last night had already appeared in Mr. Anderson's column, which is distributed to 700 newspapers, including The Washington Post.

But the full texts provided substantially more details of the back-and-forth discussion at the WSAG meetings among representatives of the White House, State and Defense Departments, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Agency for International Development.

The documents covered WSAG meetings held on Dec. 3, 5 and 6.

The first of the three meetings was held on the opening day

of full-scale hostilities between India and Pakistan—Dec. 3. That was the day that Pakistani aircraft launched a series of strikes against Indian airfields on the western border. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately proclaimed her country to be on a "war footing."

By the second meeting Dec. 5, Indian troops were pouring into East Pakistan against retreating Pakistani forces. The following day, Mrs. Gandhi announced India's recognition of Bangladesh as a sovereign country.

Mr. Anderson gave The Post typewritten copies of photocopies

of the documents in his possession.

Mr. Anderson's copies, which were inspected by a representative of The Post, showed that the original documents were on the stationery of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, G. Warren Nutter.

Each page was stamped "secret sensitive" at both top and bottom, and the first page of each document carried an indication of how long it would remain classified under the government's security regulations.

The document describing the Dec. 6 meeting, signed by Capt. Howard N. Kay of the Office of the Joint Chiefs, included these significant statements:

• "Dr. Kissinger also directed that henceforth we show a certain coolness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level."

Mr. Anderson said today on the NBC-TV Today Show that fighter planes were among the equipment being considered in the scheme to "sneak" aid to the beleaguered Pakistanis. A cut-off

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

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Pernicious Ideology

Truman Doctrine Gets Blame For 2 Wars From Fulbright

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Sen. William Fulbright, D. Ark., says the Vietnam war, like the Korean war and other crises of the past quarter-century, came about because every president and his policy-makers were under "the surviving tyranny of the Truman Doctrine."

"The Truman Doctrine, which made limited sense for a limited time in a particular place, has led us in its universalized form to disaster in Southeast Asia and demoralization at home," Sen. Fulbright wrote in the current issue of the New Yorker magazine. "The Truman Doctrine is frayed and tattered, but it is still an influence upon our policy and outlook."

Sen. Fulbright wrote that the doctrine proclaimed by President Harry S. Truman in 1947 in seeking aid for Greece—that "totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples by direct or indirect aggression" are a threat to U.S. security, and that a Communist conspiracy planned world domination—governed American responses "from Korea to Berlin to Cuba to Vietnam."

"Like medieval theologians," he said, "we had a philosophy that explained everything to us in advance, and everything that did not fit could be readily identified as a fraud or a lie or an illusion."

"The perniciousness of the anti-Communist ideology of the Truman Doctrine arises not from any patent falsehood but from its distortion and simplification of reality, from its universalization and its elevation to the status of a revealed truth."

Sen. Fulbright said the "virus" of the anti-Communist ideology, until recently "had scarcely—if at all—been brought up for critical examination in the executive branch, in congressional committees, in the proliferating 'think tanks' or in the universities."

Lands Henry Wallace

"A few brave individuals, like former Vice-President Henry Wallace, offered dissenting counsel, and paid dear for it," he said, adding:

"The truly remarkable thing about this cold-war psychology is the totally illogical transfer of the burden of proof from those who make charges to those who question them. In this frame of reference, Communists are guilty until proved innocent, or simply by definition."

AP: Sen. J. William Fulbright

10 U.S. Churches Hold Stock In Firms With Arms Contracts

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—A unit of the National Council of Churches has accused 10 Protestant denominations of complicity through their stockholdings with the "irresponsible, immoral and socially injurious acts" of 29 corporations holding military contracts.

Among the churches with military stockholdings, according to a report on religious investment practices, are those that have been in the forefront of the criticism of the Vietnam war and of the growing militarism in the United States.

The report, prepared by the Corporate Information Center of the National Council, is to be made public Friday. It shows that the 10 denominations, plus the National Council itself, have almost \$203 million invested in companies that last year provided more than \$10 billion worth of war material ranging from parts to missiles.

Religious involvement in the military field, the report says, gives a "moral aura of legitimacy" to such investments and is a "factor of far greater significance than the actual dollar amounts invested."

Hypocrisy Not Impaired

Frank P. White, director of the Corporate Information Center, said that the report did not imply that the churches were being "hypocritical" in their investment policies.

"Generally, the reason that investment ethics has not kept pace with policy is quite simple—no one has thought much about it," he said.

"Aside from the newness of the issue, there are some process questions involved," he said. "Most investment committee men historically have been and still are top corporate and financial executives."

Crowd of Blacks in Times Square Makes 2 Men Free Bank Robber

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—A bank robber made off with \$15 yesterday afternoon and fled through Times Square pursued by two bank employees who shouted "Robbery! Robbery!" No one paid the least attention and when the pursuers caught up with the thief, a hostile crowd forced them to let him go.

The robber had entered a Chemical Bank branch at 44th Street and Broadway and handed a teller a savings deposit slip on which he had written: "This is a stick-up. Give me all your money or I'll shoot."

He slipped three \$5 bills into an envelope and passed it to the robber. He took it and fled.

The cashier gestured to Jose Echevarria, an unarmed bank guard, and Joseph Ortiz, a teller working next to her, to follow the youth. When he noticed Mr. Echevarria's bank uniform he crossed the street.

Mr. Ortiz, 25, soon began running after him, shouting "Robbery! Robbery!"

The robber, a black about 19 or 20 years old, ran until Mr. Ortiz and Mr. Echevarria pinned him against the wall of a hot-dog stand.

"I tried to get the owner to call the police," Mr. Ortiz said, but a crowd, largely made up of blacks, gathered and called on the bank employees to free the thief.

"To them I was Whitey beating up on their soul brother, but I'm a Spic," said the light-skinned Mr. Ortiz with a laugh.

Fearing the crowd's intentions, Mr. Ortiz and Mr. Echevarria released the youth, without having reclaimed the bank's \$15, and he disappeared.

"I went after him," Mr. Ortiz said, "not because of the money—I didn't know how much money he had. I hate to say it because I'm not too big on it—I went after him because of civic duty. You know, if it's easy for people to stick up banks, they'll keep doing it."

Schumann to Visit Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will visit Japan Jan. 16-18 for regular French-Japanese consultations, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. Mr. Schumann will confer with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda.



One of the passengers injured in the air turbulence mishap on board a 747 jumbo jet.

U.S. Presence Gives Europe Peace Reds Like, Javits Says

By Lawrence Fellows

"The United States is not going isolationist."

"The time has come when we have to get out of Vietnam," he said.

He would support any move to back the South Vietnamese government financially, even to the extent of \$2 billion a year, he said.

The senator added that he was against the President's idea of leaving a residual force of 25,000 Americans or more in Vietnam.

"Anything we leave there in the way of strength would be a trip-wire operation," Sen. Javits said.

He held the American military presence in Europe to be another matter, helping to stabilize things in Europe, including its southern flank along the Mediterranean, and in the Middle East.

"Everything went flying," said a passenger, Marsha Drucker, 38, of Santa Monica, Calif. "People's shoes were torn off their feet. Meals were being served, and there was food going everywhere."

Injured passengers had broken legs, cuts, gashes, head injuries and bruises hospital officials said.

National spokesman Brad Williams said the huge jet ran into "clear-air turbulence" west of the diplomatic face of the Soviet Union, he added.

"My own belief," he said, "is that should the United States make a major change in its commitment here, I believe that the Europeans would not fit in, but that the whole of Europe would lead toward the Soviet Union."

Sen. Javits arrived last night after visiting Israel and Italy. He met Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and other officials in Bonn, mainly to discuss problems facing the Atlantic alliance. Tomorrow, he will continue his journey to Paris and London before returning to the United States.

Smooth Relations

The Soviet Union has been attempting to smooth its relations with West Germany. It was party to the four-power agreement last year that allowed the two Germanys to regularize conditions in the divided city of Berlin. The Soviet Union also signed a treaty with the West Germans, accepting two German states and other existing political entities in Europe.

Although Sen. Javits did not mention it today, Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev offered to discuss a mutual reduction of troops with the United States last year when Sen. Mike Mansfield was pressing for a three-pre-dawn investigation by federal narcotics agents.

The arrests were made at a Miami home and at Miami's International Airport. Agents said that part of the heroin was found in suitcases being carried by three men taken into custody at the airport. The rest was found in a Miami home.

S. American Source

Federal agents said that the heroin probably had come into Miami from South America. The street value, agents said, "could be about \$47 million."

Arrested by agents at the airport were Domingo Colon, 33, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Angel Aviles, 36, of New York City, and Rafael Soriano, 31, of Puerto Rico.

Arrested at the Miami home were Alfredo Jose Maza, 38, of Buenos Aires, Anna Ross Bettencourt, 31, of Rio de Janeiro, and Marta Sierra, 22, of both of Miami.

Agents said that Alfredo Aviles, 33, and Edward Arroyo, 31, both of New York City, were taken into custody after leaving the residence before it was raided by narcotics agents.

The suspects were being held in the Dade County jail, pending a hearing before a U.S. magistrate.

Yonkers Entered in N.H.

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 5 (AP).—Supporters of Mayor Yonkers, 32, of Manchester, N.H., have filed petitions today placing his name on the Democratic ballot for the New Hampshire presidential primary, contending his candidacy offers the state "an alternative choice... a Truman-type Democrat."

Mr. Nixon's plans to visit Peking hurt the premier politically last summer. Sources in Japan said Mr. Sato is eager to discuss the trip. There has been speculation that Mr. Sato will ask Mr. Nixon to carry a message for him to the Chinese leadership.

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Buying Time for What?

The White House has wasted no time in shattering the illusion created by President Nixon in his television interview earlier this week when he indicated that the fate of American prisoners of war is the "one circumstance" standing in the way of total withdrawal from Indochina.

A White House spokesman now concedes that the administration is also still insisting that "the South Vietnamese have a right to determine their own future." While the words themselves are unexceptionable, their use in this context amounts to an admission that the real reason for keeping a residual force in South Vietnam and for the renewed bombing of North Vietnam is to "buy time" for the Saigon regime of President Thieu—which is what American military spokesmen in Saigon have been saying all along.

That raises the question: How much time, at what price and to what end?

Despite reiterated claims of growing success in the President's Vietnamization programs, recent evidence suggests that time is running against American-supported forces in Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam and may be rapidly running out as American troop withdrawals continue.

The Cambodian front, which the President sought to stabilize with a massive American-South Vietnamese invasion two years ago, is a shambles. A series of defeats has shattered Cambodian morale and has left in doubt the very survival of the regime headed by Premier Lon Nol.

In Laos, scene of a disastrous South Vietnamese intervention last year, American-supported government and Thai forces are falling back on two critical fronts. In the north, the Communists have again overrun the Plain des Jarres and are pounding the key military base at Long Thien. In the south, the North Vietnamese control the strategic Bolovens Plateau, and are threatening Pakse, the nation's second largest city.

Most ominous of all is a Communist buildup in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, which U.S. military sources say has reached

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Mideast Makes It Into 1972

The year 1972 opens with the Mideast a good bit cooler than many people had expected. Credit must go first of all to Egyptian President Sadat, who, with a little help from both friends and foes, found a diplomatic way to climb off his threat to reclaim his lost territory in 1971 or to return to war. Moscow helped by getting him a General Assembly resolution condemning Israel—useful to Cairo as political cover. Washington helped by holding the door open to prospective talks on an interim canal-opening solution. Tel Aviv helped by agreeing, at American urging, not to crow about the slippage in President Sadat's timetable. Together, Moscow, Washington and Tel Aviv contrived in their respective ways to convince Mr. Sadat that to resume shooting would be very bad for Egypt. So a big hump—though hardly the last—has been gotten over.

If the prospect is somewhat more promising, or less disheartening, than it might have been, then the Nixon administration deserves some credit too. For a time last year it tried to impose a cabal agreement of its own design on Israel, withholding politically and militarily significant Phantom jets as pressure. The effort scared Israel into rigidity and bad temper; the canal remained closed. Mrs. Meir's November trip to Washington seems to have marked a turn in American

THE WASHINGTON POST

Soviet Jews to Israel

A mini-flood of Soviet Jews streamed into Israel the last few weeks and months of 1971. During all of last year about 13,000 of these immigrants arrived, a record number that has stimulated great hopes for continued immigration this year. Most of the recent arrivals are Georgian Jews, but many are also from Moscow and other large Soviet cities as well as from the Baltic states. The number of such immigrants is less than 1 percent of all Soviet Jews, but its absolute magnitude is great enough to suggest a drastic Kremlin policy change on Jewish emigration.

There is no shortage of theories seeking to explain this dramatic policy shift. There are those who argue that the Kremlin now realizes that the most nationalistic Soviet Jews are not assimilable, and that to deny their applications for emigration is only to increase frustration within the Soviet Union while insuring bad publicity abroad. The corollary to this view is the notion that all

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Colonel John Hay, of Washington, has been chosen by President McKinley as United States Ambassador to England. Colonel Hay, who is a close personal friend of the President-elect, had his name submitted to Major McKinley last month with strong insistence. Colonel Hay was in London last year when Major McKinley's record was attacked. He produced many newspaper clippings that strongly defended the record of Major McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1922

PARIS—America ought not to be slothful or negligent in seeking to maintain and to enlarge her foreign trade. Recent reports indicate more and more strikingly the rapid decline of that trade within the past year. This could be due largely to the relative poverty of the European countries which were so grievously drained of their resources by the last war, and to the great difference of money exchange in favor of the United States.



'Just Ignore Me—I'm Not Running!'

Washington Post Publishes Secret U.S. Papers

(Continued from Page 1)
of military aid was ordered early last year.

• Dr. Kissinger then asked whether we have the right to authorize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer military equipment to Pakistan. Mr. [Christopher] Van Hollen [deputy assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs] stated that the United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we have provided them when we, ourselves, do not authorize sale direct to the ultimate recipient, such as Pakistan."

• Mr. [Joseph] Sisco [assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs] suggested that what we are really interested in are what supplies and equipment could be made available and the mode of delivery of this equipment. He stated that from a political point of view our efforts would have to be directed at keeping the Indians from "extinguishing" West Pakistan."

Another document prepared by Capt. Kay, concerning the Dec. 4 meeting, included this item:

• Dr. Kissinger said that whoever was putting out background information relative to the current situation is provoking presidential wrath. The President is under the "illusion" that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asked that this be kept in mind.

Mr. Anderson said that he intended his columns on the Indo-Pakistani situation, and now the release of the documents, as an opportunity for a "showdown" on the government security classification system.

He said that he had been "thind" at first about quoting from the documents, but later quoted more extensively when he became convinced of the "colossal blunders" in American policy.

His sources initially provided only a few documents. Mr. Anderson explained, but said he eventually "talked them into compiling for me what I considered to be a complete set. I wanted all of them so I could do my own selection."

Invoking his own view of what might harm national security, he said he would not release the exact texts of cables "just in case they would be useful to the enemy."

The columnist said that no government agent had yet contacted him about the documents, but that his sources told of investigations proceeding at the State Department, Defense Department and the White House, allegedly under the coordination of Robert C. Mardian, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice

Department's Internal Security Division.

• "If Mardian's investigating me," said Mr. Anderson, who took over the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column from the late Drew Pearson, "I'm going to ignore him."

"I have an idea. I'll know more about him than he knows about me," Mr. Anderson added. "He can take his to a grand jury, and I'll take mine to the public."

A Justice Department spokesman said last night, however, that "assistant attorney generals don't coordinate investigations." If any prosecution were initiated, he added, that might fall into "Mardian's bailiwick."

The spokesman stressed that he "cannot comment on a matter under investigation."

State Department officials denied that any investigation was under way there. Other sources at the State Department said that no one there had yet been required to take his deposition, as in some previous security investigations.

Assistant press secretary Gerald Warren at the Western White

House had no comment today on the disclosures.

Asked why he wouldn't comment, Mr. Warren said: "I am not in a position to say why I am not in a position to comment."

United Press International reported tonight that Mr. Anderson, on a tape CBS-TV interview, said he is being fed classified information by several high-level administration sources

"who believe that the government doesn't have a right to lie."

Defending his publication of some of the information on the ground that no military security is involved, Mr. Anderson said: "I continue to get documents and I'll continue to publish them because I believe that it is in the public interest to do so."

He said that Kenneth Keating, U.S. Ambassador to India, "in particular was outraged over what the administration was putting out, and he expressed in one of his cables his outrage."

Mr. Anderson told CBS that his sources had been troubled over the administration's decision to favor the Pakistan military dictatorship over the free-

ly elected government of Bangladesh, and they "became more troubled when the administration lied about it... The documents prove that the government was doing one thing and telling the American people another thing, and that makes news."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and Div. In 5										1971-72 Stocks and Div. In 5										1971-72 Stocks and Div. In 3										
High	Low	Div.	In	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg/100	High	Low	Div.	In	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg/100	High	Low	Div.	In	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg/100	
1004 12 Abacuss 240	120	105	125	165	105	125	115	125	+1/2	12	3 Aramco O Str	42	514	516	516	516	516	516	516	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
8576 12 Abcuss 100	120	105	125	165	105	125	115	125	+1/2	12	3 Arlen Rydy	918	1254	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
45 45 ACF Ind 240	240	224	240	280	224	240	214	240	+1/2	20	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
1754 15 Acme Mkt 20	20	18	20	25	18	20	18	20	+1/2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
3764 15 Acme Mkt 20	20	18	20	25	18	20	18	20	+1/2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
1796 15 Ad Mills 20	20	18	20	25	18	20	18	20	+1/2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
4914 225 Address 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
2056 15 Aftmills 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
7016 15 Aftmills 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
4526 15 Aftmills 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
1516 15 Aftmills 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
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1516 15 Aftmills 150	150	135	150	205	135	150	135	150	+1/2	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	+1/2	21	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
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Japanese Set 21.8% Jump In '72 Budget

Investments, Loans To Rise 26% Over '71

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The Japanese cabinet approved today a budget plan for fiscal 1972 calling for an outlay of \$37.24 billion, a 21.8 percent increase over the current fiscal year.

The cabinet, meeting in special session, also adopted another plan for investments and loans totaling \$17.5 billion, 26 percent higher than the 1971 figure.

These two budgetary plans are designed partly to stimulate the stagnant domestic economy and to promote a better standard of living.

Business circles believe that the budget for the next fiscal year, which begins April 1, is not big enough to contribute to an early recovery of the sagging economy. Toshio Doko, manufacturer of Toshiba, a leading manufacturing firm, called on the government to draft a large-scale supplementary budget at an early date.

To cover the sharp increase in expenditures and financing and a marked decline in the rate of increase of tax revenues, the government plans to issue construction bonds amounting to \$6.321 billion. In addition, \$1.3 billion in government-guaranteed bonds will be floated through public agencies and corporations.

Defense expenditures will amount to \$2.6 billion, an increase of 19.2 percent over 1971.

The public works appropriation has increased to \$6.5 billion, a gain of 25.6 percent.

Of the \$17.5 billion investment and loan program, \$3.25 billion, more than 31.6 percent over 1971, is set aside for the government's direct overseas economic assistance.

As a further measure to stimulate the economy, governmental lending agencies, public corporations, and other public agencies will be permitted to exceed their statutory authority to issue bonds or borrow funds by 50 percent over their regular ceilings without special parliamentary sanction.

Belgians, Dutch Cut Bank Rates

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Belgium and the Netherlands today cut their bank rates, a move that made little immediate impact on the international currency situation but touched off speculation that Britain might do the same tomorrow, the day usually chosen if the bank rate is to be changed.

Belgium reduced its bank rate to 5 from 5 1/2 percent, and Holland to 4 1/2 from 5 percent.

The real significance of the cuts is that coming after West Germany's reduction to 4 percent on Dec. 22, three of the six Common Market countries have now slashed their bank rates following last month's currency realignment deal.

German Jobless Rate Jumps by 30 Percent

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The number of unemployed in West Germany jumped by 30 percent, or 61,800 people, last month to a total of 205,300, the Federal Labor Office reported here today.

This increase pushed the number of unemployed to 1.2 percent of the total labor force. It reflected the continuing slowdown in the domestic economy, the office said.

French Reserves Up

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 1.97 billion francs in December to an all-time record of 38,334 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today. The 1971 gain was 12,733 billion francs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Comsat Defers Reduction in Rates

Comsat [Communications Satellite Corp.] has deferred plans to reduce transatlantic satellite rates by 12.5 percent early this year, partly because business has fallen short of expectations. Comsat said it is deferring all reductions because traffic levels fell "substantially short" of forecasts. It also cited "continuing uncertainties" about plans for traffic sharing between undersea communications cable and satellites, and for plans for launching another satellite this year. Comsat did not specify when reductions might be made. A 25 percent reduction in transatlantic rates was made about six months ago.

Canadian Gas Find Assessed

Dome Petroleum has told the Canadian National Energy Board that it estimates that more than 15,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the Canadian Arctic. The company also says it "believes there are no technological reasons why this gas will not be

on stream within the next few years." Most pipeline experts generally feel that at least 25,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas must be discovered before it would be economically feasible to build a pipeline from the Canadian Arctic islands to market areas in lower Canada. Dome Petroleum is a member of the consortium that, along with the Canadian government, owns Panarctic Oils Ltd., which has conducted extensive exploration in the Arctic islands.

Turbine Auto Set for Production

William P. Lear, developer of the Lear jet, says his vapor-turbine power plant for cars is ready for production. The inventor says the 3 1/2-year search for a low-pollution hot-boxed power plant to replace the internal combustion engine is over and that the production stage is the next hurdle. Mr. Lear reports that General Motors is interested in his power plant. He says the vapor-turbine power unit would fit under the hood of a regular sedan and would generate 250 horsepower.

Economic Analysis

Monetary Situation Still Worries Brokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Here is a pair of questions to be exceedingly bad news for the stock market:

What has contributed most to the market's big climb in recent weeks?

What worries you most in the outlook now?

Don't be surprised if you get the same answer to each: The international monetary situation.

A grossly overvalued dollar and the threat of spreading protectionism were major stock market depressants last year. The agreement to realign key currency exchange rates is a more realistic exchange rate for the dollar and reduces the chance of a trade war—good news for the stock market.

At the same time, however, the new agreement looks dangerously fragile to some analysts. Some contend that it lacks enforcement provisions necessary for lasting success. Some claim that the downward adjustment of the dollar in terms of other key currencies seems insufficient. And some state that the new agreement represents a return to essentially the same fixed-rate system that broke down repeatedly over the post-World War II years.

Renewed trouble on the inter-

national monetary front would be exceedingly bad news for the stock market.

Among those who express concern over the lack of enforcement provisions in the new agreement is Albert M. Wolinlower, vice-president and economist of First Boston Corp. "There is no mechanism provided," he says, "to establish any kind of permanence for the new rate structure. A contract has been reached that sets foreign exchange prices, but the contract contains no provisions for enforcement, penalties or adjudication of disputes."

Exchange rates are not rigidly fixed under the new agreement; they may fluctuate within a band of 2.25 percent on either side of their new parity with the dollar compared with a band of only 1 percent previously.

Henry Kaufman, a partner and economist of Salomon Brothers, wonders how long a particular country would keep its part of the new agreement if it so desired. He claims that the downward adjustment of the dollar in terms of other key currencies seems insufficient. And some state that the new agreement represents a return to essentially the same fixed-rate system that broke down repeatedly over the post-World War II years.

Renewed trouble on the inter-

national monetary front would be exceedingly bad news for the stock market.

And not only in Wall Street. David P. Eastburn, president of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, recently put the situation into gloomy perspective: "The history of foreign trade is largely a record of various ingenious efforts to protect against competition, relieved by rare and brief periods of relaxation in barriers."

Arnold P. Simkin, senior economist of Lionel D. Edie & Co., the investment advisory arm of Merrill Lynch, worries about "the possibility that the United States will continue to run sizable balance-of-payments deficits." He estimates that the "improvement in trade, services and long-term capital balances" resulting from the new agreement "may be insufficient to produce surpluses in these accounts."

In other words, Mr. Simkin fears that the dollar may still be overvalued. "Suppose the deficits that remain generate larger amounts of dollars (abroad) than the monetary authorities (abroad) are prepared to absorb," he says. "What happens then?"

The key to avoiding a repeat of 1971's bleak script lies in the

Congress to Get Gold Price Move Soon, Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WEP).—The Nixon administration is confident that it is making the kind of progress in trade talks that will permit it to ask Congress soon to approve a boost in the price of gold, a White House aide said yesterday.

Finance Ministry officials said the relaxations include:

• Removal of curbs on the outstanding balance of convertible free yen accounts, frozen as of Aug. 27.

• Lifting of controls on the free yen accounts acquired by foreign investors as a result of foreign investments.

• Withdrawal of curbs on the intake of Eurodollars and other short-term funds by exchange banks.

• Discontinuation of the system requiring prior approval for advance payments for Japanese exports.

He reiterated that the recently agreed-to currency realignments are based on the "presumption" of progress in negotiations to lower foreign trade barriers. But he hinted that he had reason to believe the talks now going on with the EEC, Japan and Canada would yield satisfactory agreements.

We are pleased to announce that

Clifford W. Michel
Henry C. Bevers
Stephen Ely

have been admitted as General Partners effective January 1, 1972

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
New York Chicago London

South African Gold Sales Cut Foreseen

Price Rise Hope Cited By Zurich Bankers

ZURICH, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Some Swiss bankers believe South Africa will reduce its open market gold sales for at least part of this year in an attempt to drive the price higher.

For several days gold has risen to new highs since central banks stopped making open market sales in March 1968. Today, the Zurich price reached another high of \$44.40 bid, \$44.45 offered, up from \$44.25-\$44.45 yesterday.

The London afternoon fixing was also at a new high of \$44.50, up 14 cents from yesterday's afternoon fixing.

Some bullion dealers contend that South Africa is already beginning to hold back gold sales.

Last year, South Africa had to sell gold to finance its balance-of-payments deficit. This year, bankers expect a substantial improvement in its balance of payments because it devalued the rand in December by 4.8 percent more than the proposed dollar devaluation.

An inflow of funds following the devaluation, bankers suggest, would give South Africa freedom to withhold gold sales in the hope that higher prices would largely offset a decline in volume.

However, there is some skepticism about whether such a tactic would succeed.

If the price rise is too much, you are likely to see boards selling all at once," says Ernst Bicker, head of Swiss Credit Bank's foreign exchange and bullion department.

Dow Average Breaks 900 Barrier

New Confidence In Economy Seen

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (CHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices rolled up a powerful gain today, indicating brokers said, solid investor confidence in the course of the U.S. economy this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 904.43, a gain of 12.20. Analysts said its breakout above 900 indicates that potential resistance in the 900 area was overcome by general enthusiasm.

They added that the breakout could lead to more gains on the near term, though they said some profit-taking could become temporary at any time.

Gains led declines 1.31 to 3.72.

Trading was hectic. Volume totaled 2,135 million shares, up

from 15.19 million yesterday. The large number of big blocks traded indicated that institutions were aggressive, broker say.

Brokers said interest was spread throughout the list, with no one group providing special leadership. Many groups were higher, including aerospace, computers, autos, steels, oil and pharmaceuticals.

Gold mining issues continued

strong, as they have been since early in the week. Gold billion prices were rising in European markets, partly on the basis of speculation that the United States would further raise the price of gold.

Government bonds edged upward under the influence of cuts in the Belgian and Dutch discount rates coming just a day after a number of U.S. banks had cut their prime lending rates.

Improvement in Wall Street also influenced investors to buy. Dollar stocks jumped by up to seven-eighths of a point.

Blue chips were in strong demand among individuals, with rises of six pence or more.

At the close, the Financial Times stock index of 30 industrials registered 484, up from 478.9 yesterday.

Japan Prices Rally

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Tokyo stock market continued its brisk post-evaluation rally with a new surge today, the first full day of trading in 1972.

The 225-share index neared its historic peak of 2,740.98 registered Aug. 18, 1971, gaining 15.50 to close at 2,727.57.

NYSE Studying Natomas Bids

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ)

A flurry of what appeared to be fraudulent orders to buy shares of Natomas hit the New York Stock Exchange trading floor yesterday in an effort to drive up the stock's price.

A Big Board spokesman said

the exchange is investigating the incident and has notified the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange, where shares in the oil and shipping holding company are also listed.

The spokesman said it has not been determined how many suspect orders were placed, but it is thought only a few were executed.

Kaiser's Hot Mining Issue May Be Hot Ethical Issue

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—In July 1968, Canadian investors had an opportunity to buy the initial \$30 million stock offering of a hot mining issue, Kaiser Resources Ltd., owner of Canada's biggest coal mine.

The issue quickly sold out and went to a premium, giving Kaiser Resources 75 percent-owned after the offering by Kaiser Steel Corp., a good image among Canadians and valuable local support. The issue was not registered with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission and thus, as the prospectus carefully noted, the stock could not be sold "to or for the account of U.S. citizens or residents."

However, the Wall Street Journal recently learned that \$3,000 shares of the offering, costing about \$750,000, were indirectly and secretly purchased at the offering by top U.S. officers and directors of Kaiser Steel and its parent, Kaiser Industries, the controlling company in the far-flung Kaiser empire.

This was done through an in-

vestment company set up in Toronto solely to evade the ban on U.S. sale of the Canadian securities.

Big Profits Made

A large portion of the stock

was sold in the first

half of 1970, shortly after it qualified for long-term capital gains treatment. Again, there was no disclosure to the Canadian or U.S. public or to shareholders of any Kaiser companies. The sales were at substantial profits to the executives involved.

The timing of the sales prov-

ed lucky. —Soon afterward, in

mid-1970, Kaiser Resources stock

began a precipitous decline,

from its \$22.5 peak, as the subsidiary disclosed that the

huge coal mine venture in

British Columbia had run into

substantial problems and, later,

substantial deficit.

The existence of the stock

buying plan at first was denied.

David J. Hardy, vice-president

and general counsel of Kaiser Steel, said "I don't know how

whether these transactions conform to Canadian and U.S. securities laws is open to question.

In the presence of C.I. Emer-

son, Kaiser Resources president and executive vice-president of the parent steel company, and A.R. Heller, vice-president for public affairs and traffic of Kaiser Steel, Mr. Hardy added that there was no plan by which Kaiser officials obtained even indirectly any beneficial ownership in Kaiser Resources' stock offering.

Three days later, the same of-

ficials admitted a plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Year ago	Principals	04-50	25% to 70	10% to 15%	10%
Food		14-34%	13%			
Cocoa, Accra, B	1-20%	21%				
Steel Metals (Pct.) ton	125.00	108.00				
Coffees 4 Santos B	1-44	38%	Don 4, Pct. ton	79.50	74.50	

U.S. Commodity Prices

Steel scrap No. 1 hvy P/B 32-33 38-39
Lcan spcc. 14-34% 13%
Metals 100-100%
Tin (Straits) 1.21-1.2 1.05-1.05
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb. 15
Silver, N.Y., oz. 1.43 1.37-1.38

COMMODITY Indices
Moody's Indes Index 100
21.12-21.12

Normal 1.48-1.48

276.0 268.3

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 6, 1972

Normal 1.48-1.48

376.0 268.3

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Pancada, Moraes & C^a

Bankers

37, Rua Augusta — Lisbon

CHICAGO FUTURES

Oct
Dec
May
2nd

Open High Low Close Ch.

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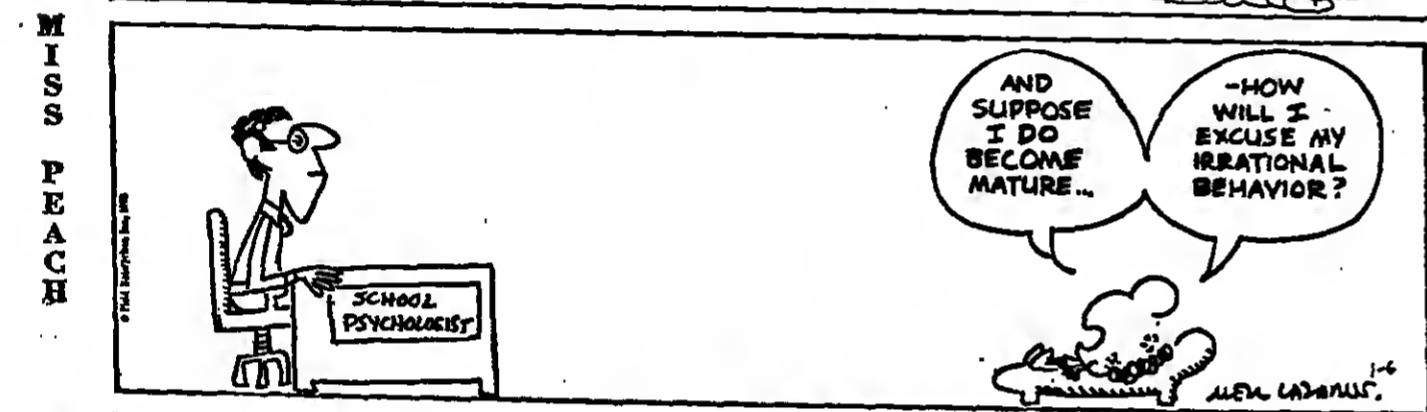
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American Stock Exchange Trading

PEANUTS



RIP KIRBY

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B. C.

E. I. L.

A. B. N. E. R.

B. E. T. T. E. L. E.

B. A. I. L. E. Y.

M. I. S. S.

P. E. A. C. H.

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S. A. W. Y. E. R.

W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.

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M. O. R. G. A. N.

M. D.

P. O. G. O.

J. O. H. N. Y.

I. C. E.

P. E. A. N. U. T. S.

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal played recently in Bermuda demonstrates that an apparent guessing situation can sometimes be resolved by a little analysis. South played in the obvious contract of three no-trump after his opening no-trump bid had been raised directly to game.

When the Jack was led, South urgently needed to know who held the King. If East-West was one of the partnerships that leads the Jack at no-trump to deny higher honors, obviously the King was on his right. However South's question to East on partnership methods got a negative answer, so he was left to guess. He checked the opening lead and was rewarded when the Queen held the second round.

At this point South could count seven sure tricks: four clubs, two spades and one heart. He needed two more in the red suits, and at least one of them had to come from diamonds.

The declarer could see that if West held both the diamond queen and the diamond ace, together with the remaining three spades, there was little hope. Two more spades and two diamonds would be lost.

On the other hand, if East held the ace-queen of diamonds, there was no way to go wrong. So South concentrated on the possibility that the diamond honors were divided. After some thought, South made his second correct guess by playing a low diamond to the King. West took the diamond ace and played spades, but South was in control.

After taking the spade ace, he led the diamond jack, establishing that suit before West could gain the lead in hearts.

Notice that a finesse of the

nine, apparently a winning play,

would have been fatal. West

would have won and driven out

the spade ace, and South would

have been unable to use the

diamonds. The finesse was almost

guaranteed to fail for if the di-

amond honors had been reversed,

the block in diamonds would still

have been fatal unless East had

begun with a doubleton ace.

It is not that Jerry Hopkins

has not himself had acute insights

and arrived at reasonable con-

clusions. It is rather that he

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way to avoid making a point of

them. They are thrown off

casually, incidentally and briefly,

a sentence or two at a time, and

left to languish amidst masses of

more or less pertinent, and espe-

cially more amusing, anecdotes and family

and neighborhood trivia.

It may well be that he was over-

awed by his own observations,

and thus hesitant to give them

due prominence. One can feel for

him and for him. It takes courage of a kind, even today, to

write seriously about a young

man who achieved fame as Elvis

the Pelvis and whose talent has

been made to yield millions of

dollars—and a score of appalling

movies—by a rustic carnival im-

corrigible Col. Tom Parker.

But it is simply a fact that

Elvis Presley has been one of the

most influential musicians of the

century, a singer whose effect as

a catalyst has been matched

previously only by Louis Armstrong.

Jerry Hopkins knows this,

and he says it. But he doesn't

say it all at once, and he doesn't

say it at any length or in any

depth.

Elvis started playing guitar as

a poor boy in a poor section of

East Tupelo, Miss., which was a

poor section of Tupelo. He learned

from listening to the radio,

and what he heard, we read on

page 36, was the sounds not only

of Jimmie Rodgers, Roy Acuff,

Ernest Tubb and Bob Wills, but

also of the Delta blues singers:

Bukka White, Odetta, Spann, B.B.

King, Howlin' Wolf and Muddy

Waters.

While driving a truck in Memphis,

in 1953, Elvis dropped by,

one day, at the Memphis Recording Service, a subsidiary of

Sam Phillips' Sun Record Company,

to pay \$4 for the privilege

of cutting a record. Sam Phillips

had already pioneered in the

recording of black blues-singers,

to both sides."

It's another way of saying that

Elvis' music represented the con-

vergence in one 18-year-old coun-

try boy, born at the right time,

in the right place, in the right

environment and under the right

circumstances of all the musical

mainstreams of America's subcultures: black and white, gospel,

country and western, and rhythm

and blues.

As with Louis Armstrong's

"West End Blues," recorded in

1928, popular music would never

be the same again.

Mr. Pleasants is a music critic

for the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

ELVIS
A Biography

By Jerry Hopkins. Simon and Schuster. 448 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

THIS belongs to the new fashionable vacuum-sweeper school of biography. Jerry Hopkins' carpet has been the life and times of that mid-century minstrel, Elvis Aron Presley, and he has manipulated his sweater assiduously and assiduously. Among the appendices are an astrological analysis, "Sun in Capricorn" (Elvis was born on Jan. 8, 1935) and a discography. There is, unfortunately, but significantly, no index. One suspects that a list of names alone might have run to 10 or 15 pages.

The problem with this approach to biography is that it sweeps up everything. The reader, in the end, has to dump the contents of the disposal bag onto the floor, sort out the substantial from the inconsequential, make his own evaluations and reach his own conclusions.

It is not that Jerry Hopkins has not himself had acute insights and arrived at reasonable conclusions. It is rather that he seems to have gone out of his way to avoid making a point of them. They are thrown off casually, incidentally and briefly, a sentence or two at a time, and left to languish amidst masses of more or less pertinent, and finally more amusing, anecdotes and family and neighborhood trivia.

It may well be that he was overwhelmed by his own observations, and thus hesitant to give them due prominence. One can feel for him and for him. It takes courage of a kind, even today, to write seriously about a young man who achieved fame as Elvis the Pelvis and whose talent has been made to yield millions of dollars—and a score of appalling movies—by a rustic carnival imcorrigible Col. Tom Parker.

But it is simply a fact that Elvis Presley has been one of the most influential musicians of the century, a singer whose effect as a catalyst has been matched previously only by Louis Armstrong.

But it is simply a fact that Jerry Hopkins knows this, and he says it. But he doesn't say it all at once, and he doesn't say it at any length or in any depth.

Elvis started playing guitar as a poor boy in a poor section of East Tupelo, Miss., which was a poor section of Tupelo. He learned from listening to the radio, and what he heard, we read on page 36, was the sounds not only of Jimmie Rodgers, Roy Acuff, Ernest Tubb and Bob Wills, but also of the Delta blues singers: Bukka White, Odetta, Spann, B.B. King, Howlin' Wolf and Muddy Waters.

While driving a truck in Memphis, in 1953, Elvis dropped by, one day, at the Memphis Recording Service, a subsidiary of Sam Phillips' Sun Record Company, to pay \$4 for the privilege of cutting a record. Sam Phillips had already pioneered in the recording of black blues-singers, to both sides."

It's another way of saying that Elvis' music represented the convergence in one 18-year-old country boy, born at the right time, in the right place, in the right environment and under the right circumstances of all the musical mainstreams of America's subcultures: black and white, gospel, country and western, and rhythm and blues.

As with Louis Armstrong's "West End Blues," recorded in 1928, popular music would never be the same again.

Mr. Pleasants is a music critic for the International Herald Tribune.



Art Buchwald

Mr. One Million

WASHINGTON.—"Ladies and gentlemen: This is John Chancellor of NBC News and I am standing at the entrance of the Democratic national headquarters here in Washington, D. C., with Larry O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic party, as well as many other political dignitaries on what indeed is a historic occasion. We are gathered to one million person to announce his candidacy for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket.

"The excitement has been building all morning. As you can see by the computer behind me, the Democratic candidates have been announcing on the average of 45 an hour.

"In just a few minutes the millionth candidate will walk through this door, and he will be in for many surprises.

"There goes the computer—999,996—999,997—999,998—999,999. ONE MILLION! and here he comes—the man who is the one millionth candidate to announce he will run for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket!

"There is bedlam here in the lobby. That cheer you just heard came from volunteer workers. And now, as you can see, the millionth candidate is being surrounded by the Democratic party dignitaries, who are congratulating him and slapping him on the back. Let me see if I can get my microphone in here and talk to him. Excuse me, please, excuse me, please. Can the TV cameras get in, please? Thank you, thank you... sir, what is your name?"

"Archibald Partridge 4th, of Cranberry Falls, Kan."

"How does it feel to be the one millionth Democratic candidate to announce for the presidency of the United States?"

"Well, it certainly came as a surprise to me. When I left Cranberry Falls two days ago there were only 897,564 announced candidates and I really didn't



think I was near it. But my wife Elizabeth said, if we drive by way of New Jersey you could have a chance."

"Sir, could you tell us why you have announced for the highest office of this land?"

"I wanted to give the people of this country a choice. The other 999,999 Democratic candidates are all saying the same thing: I feel the people want new ideas, new innovations and new leadership. They are sick and tired of the rhetoric and old formulas. Partridge stands for the people."

"Are you going to run in the primaries?"

"All of them. The polls indicate I have a very good chance to take New Hampshire, Florida, Wisconsin, California and Indiana, providing the voters split between the other 999,999 candidates."

"Thank you, sir. Mr. O'Brien is about to make the presentation. Let's listen."

"Mr. Partridge, on behalf of the Democratic party it is a great honor for me to welcome you as the one millionth 1972 presidential candidate. To show our appreciation I would like to present you with a check for \$25."

"I also am presenting you with this preprint airline ticket which entitles you to one round-trip flight on the shuttle between Washington and New York."

"Furthermore, to show our gratitude we are giving you this \$10 bag of dimes as you can make 100 local telephone calls to launch your nationwide campaign."

"That isn't all, Mr. Partridge—the Democratic party takes care of its own. Here is a gift certificate which entitles you to one bucket of Kentucky Fried Chicken in any state where you choose to run..."

"Ladies and gentlemen, as you can see, Mr. Partridge is speechless. His wife is crying and even Mayor Daley has a tear running down his cheek. This has indeed been a day that will long be remembered in American political history. This is John Chancellor in Washington. Now back to our studios in New York..."

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